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MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C.
1800 DIAGONAL ROAD
SUITE 370
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

ADAMS, CHARLES D

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/749,842	Applicant(s) PANDIPATI ET AL.	
	Examiner Charles D. Adams	Art Unit 2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7 May 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-9 and 13-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-9 and 13-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications filed on 7 May 2007, claims 1, 4-7, 9, 13, 25 are amended, claims 2-3 and 10-12 are cancelled, and claim 26 is added per applicant's request. Claims 1, 4-9, and 13-26 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 1, 4-9, and 13-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claims, as a single software package, lack the necessary physical articles or objects to constitute a machine or a manufacture within the meaning of 35 USC 101. They are clearly not a series of steps or acts to be a process nor are they a combination of chemical compounds to be a composition of matter. As such, they fail to fall within a statutory category. They are, at best, functional descriptive material *per se*.

Descriptive material can be characterized as either "functional descriptive material" or "nonfunctional descriptive material." Both types of "descriptive material" are nonstatutory when claimed as descriptive material *per se*, 33 F.3d at 1360, 31 USPQ2d at 1759. When functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium, it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory in most cases since use of technology permits the function of the descriptive

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material to be realized. Compare *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d 1031, 1035 (Fed. Cir. 1994)

Merely claiming nonfunctional descriptive material, i.e., abstract ideas, stored on a computer-readable medium, in a computer, or on an electromagnetic carrier signal, does not make it statutory. See *Diehr*, 450 U.S. at 185-86, 209 USPQ at 8 (noting that the claims for an algorithm in *Benson* were unpatentable as abstract ideas because “[t]he sole practical application of the algorithm was in connection with the programming of a general purpose computer.”).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1, 7, 9, 14-16, 18, and 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Syroid et al. (“Outlook 2000 In a Nutshell”).

As to claim 1, Syroid et al. teaches a single software package comprising a data entry interface that supports the creation of a personal data file, said data entry interface supporting direct entry of data in multiple formats including word-processing format, spreadsheet format, image format, video format, and audio format (see Syroid et al.

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pages 12-14. "When using the MIME standard, messages can contain the following types: Multimedia: image, audio, and video messages" and see Syroid et al. page 462. All personal folders can stored in a single Personal Storage file (PST). Also see page 460. Multiple folder types can be archived),

Wherein personal data of a user contained in the data entered in the multiple formats is organized and stored in one or more of a plurality of categories displayed on a menu bar (see page 462, Figure 13-4. A column, or bar, of categories is shown) of said data entry interface, said plurality of categories each including dropdown menus displaying subcategories for further organizing the data entered into one or more of said subcategories (see page 462, Figure 13-4. All of the displayed categories contain expansion buttons next to them. Clicking on the expansion button will cause a list of subcategories to "drop down" from the parent category),

Wherein data in said multiple formats is directly entered into said data entry interface by selecting at least one subcategory from among said subcategories by selecting said at least one subcategory from said one of said dropdown menus and directly entering the data in multiple formats into said at least one subcategory (see page 165, messages and mail items can be moved and placed into a folder), and

Wherein the single personal data file created from the data entered and organized is stored as a single portable file (see Syroid et al. page 462. All personal folders can stored in a single Personal Storage file (PST). Also see page 460. Multiple folder types can be archived).

As to claim 7, Syroid et al. teaches wherein the plurality of categories include one or more user-defined categories that are able to be created by the user and displayed adjacent to the pre-defined data categories on the menu bar of the data entry interface (see Syroid et al. pages 160-161. Users can create new folders and add shortcuts to the Outlook Bar, which contains default folders. Also see page 462, Figure 13-4, which includes many user-defined categories).

As to claim 9, Syroid et al. teaches wherein lists created and stored in the single personal data file, the lists including at least one of a Christmas/New Year's greeting card list, birthday/wedding anniversary card list, invitation to event lists and/or user defined lists (see Syroid et al. pages 340 and 462).

As to claim 14, Syroid et al. teaches further comprising provisions for access to and management of the entered personal data by accessing the data in any of word processing format, spreadsheet format, image format, audio format, or video format (see page 129 and 160. Outlook has navigation tools that provide for management of data in word processing format and image format).

As to claim 15, Syroid et al. teaches further comprising a provision by which an entirety of a user's personal data is searched by performing a single search (see page 117, Figure 3-43. The "Personal Folder" box can be checked, and subfolders can be searched. Therefore, the entirety of the personal data can be searched).

As to claim 16, Syroid et al. teaches further comprising a provision for creating new categories, sub-categories, and sub-sub categories of personal data (see page 543, 544, and Figure 17-4. Folders can be created in sub-folders).

As to claim 18, Syroid et al. teaches wherein the entered data can be accessed and viewed in various formats, including lists, tables, graphs, and charts (see pages 158-160, figure 4-28, and page 164, Figure 4-31. "For example, you could have your Inbox running in one window with the Outlook Bar and/or Folder List displayed for fast file management chores, and in a separate window (typically minimized) your Calendar displayed in the view of your choice, devoid of any navigation tools", pg 158, "Open in New Window". Also see pages 77-80 for customizing views in Outlook 2000).

As to claim 20, Syroid et al. teaches wherein the various formats for accessing and viewing are user defined by selection of categories, sub-categories, and/or sub-sub-categories (see pages 316-317 and page 158, "Open in New Window").

As to claim 21, Syroid et al. teaches further comprising a provision to alert the user in advance of an event (see page 296-297).

As to claim 22, Syroid et al. teaches wherein multiple formats include word-processing format enabling entry of data via a keyboard, and spreadsheet format

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enabling entry of numerical data for numerical processing (see page 160-161 (a calendar is a spreadsheet. Dates and Times can be entered on the calendar. As times are numbers, they undergo 'numerical processing'. Also 266-267, wherein data is entered by a keyboard).

As to claim 23, Syroid et al. teaches further comprising a provision by which multiple users are supported in an environment, wherein each user is provided an independent user ID and password (see page 25 "Internet Mail Logon").

As to claim 24, Syroid et al. teaches further comprising a provision by which a user's personal data file is uploaded to a unique website to allow easy access to the personal data file from anywhere Internet access is provided (see page 25 "Mail Connection Type", "At home you use a dial-up connection to access your personal mail via an ISP").

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 4 and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Syroid et al. ("Outlook 2000 In a Nutshell") in view of Yeung et al. (US Pre-Grant Publication 2003/0093556).

Syroid et al. does not teach wherein the data entry interface further supports data entered by scanning directly to said data entry interface, wherein when said data entered by scanning includes personal information in an alphanumeric form, said software extracts said personal information from the data entered by scanning

Yeung et al. teaches wherein the data entry interface further supports data entered by scanning directly to said data entry interface, wherein when said data entered by scanning includes personal information in an alphanumeric form, said software extracts said personal information from the data entered by scanning (see paragraphs [0124] and [0170]. Images are captured by a scanner and filed into a particular Inbox folder in the file system, based on a user name).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. to include the teaching of Yeung et al., since Yeung et al. teaches "a document management system that overcomes a conventional barrier of requiring navigation through a third-party interface to access appliance system documents by providing access to the document management repository via a folder incorporated into the existing operating system file structure" (see paragraph [0077]).

As to claim 25, Syroid et al. teaches a single software package comprising a entry interface that supports entry of data in multiple formats so that personal data of a user can be entered into a single personal data file (see Syroid et al. pages 460 and 462),

Wherein the data entered in multiple formats includes data entered using a keyboard (see pages 332-333. Data is typed out into the fields)

Syroid et al. does not explicitly teach and data extracted by the software from scanned documents containing alphanumeric information or graphical information,

Yeung et al. teaches and data extracted by the software from scanned documents containing alphanumeric information or graphical information (see paragraphs [0124] and [0170]),

Syroid et al. as modified teaches:

Wherein the personal data of the user contained in the data entered in the multiple formats is organized and stored into one or more of a plurality of categories displayed on a menu bar of said data entry interface, said plurality of categories each including dropdown menus displaying subcategories for further organizing the data entered directly into said data entry interface (see page 462, Figure 13-4. All of the displayed categories contain expansion buttons next to them. Clicking on the expansion button will cause a list of subcategories to "drop down" from the parent category),

Wherein data in said multiple formats is directly entered into said data entry interface by selecting at least one said subcategory from among said subcategories by selecting said at least one subcategory from one of said dropdown menus and directly

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entering the data in the multiple formats into said at least one subcategory (see page 165, messages and mail items can be moved and placed into a folder), and

Wherein personal data is accessed and viewed using said software package to view the personal data in multiple formats including lists, tables, graphs, and charts created by automatically organizing said personal data (see pages 158-160, figure 4-28, and page 164, Figure 4-31. "For example, you could have your Inbox running in one window with the Outlook Bar and/or Folder List displayed for fast file management chores, and in a separate window (typically minimized) your Calendar displayed in the view of your choice, devoid of any navigation tools", pg 158, "Open in New Window". Also see pages 77-80 for customizing views in Outlook 2000).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. to include the teaching of Yeung et al., since Yeung et al. teaches "a document management system that overcomes a conventional barrier of requiring navigation through a third-party interface to access appliance system documents by providing access to the document management repository via a folder incorporated into the existing operating system file structure" (see paragraph [0077]).

As to claim 26, Syroid et al. teaches a single software package comprising a data entry interface that supports entry of data in multiple formats so that personal data of a user can be entered into a single personal data file (see Syroid et al. pages 460 and 462),

Wherein the data entered in multiple formats includes data entered using a keyboard, data entered in a spreadsheet format, data entered in an image format, data entered in a video format, data entered in an audio format (see Syroid et al. pages 216 and 220. The personal data is accessed and viewed in the form of icons. Also see Syroid et al. pages 12-14. "When using the MIME standard, messages can contain the following types: Multimedia: image, audio, and video messages"),

Syroid et al. does not explicitly teach and data entered by scanning, including data extracted by the software from scanned documents containing alphanumeric information or graphic information,

Yeung et al. teaches and data entered by scanning, including data extracted by the software from scanned documents containing alphanumeric information or graphic information (see paragraphs [0124] and [0170]),

Syroid et al. as modified teaches:

Wherein the personal data of the user containing in the data entered in the multiple formats is organized and stored into one or more of a plurality of categories displayed on a menu bar of said data entry interface, said plurality of categories each including dropdown menus displaying subcategories for further organizing the data entered (see page 462, Figure 13-4. All of the displayed categories contain expansion buttons next to them. Clicking on the expansion button will cause a list of subcategories to "drop down" from the parent category),

Wherein data in said multiple formats is directly entered into said data entry interface by selecting at least one said subcategory from among said subcategories by

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selecting said at least one subcategory from one of said dropdown menus and directly entering the data in the multiple formats into said at least one subcategory (see page 165, messages and mail items can be moved and placed into a folder),

Wherein the personal data file is stored as a single portable file (see Syroid et al. pages 460 and 462), and

Wherein the personal data is accessed and viewed using said software package to view the personal data in multiple formats including any of word processing format, spreadsheet format, image format, audio format, or video format. (see Syroid et al. pages 216 and 220. The personal data is accessed and viewed in the form of icons. Also see Syroid et al. pages 12-14. "When using the MIME standard, messages can contain the following types: Multimedia: image, audio, and video messages").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. to include the teaching of Yeung et al., since Yeung et al. teaches "a document management system that overcomes a conventional barrier of requiring navigation through a third-party interface to access appliance system documents by providing access to the document management repository via a folder incorporated into the existing operating system file structure" (see paragraph [0077]).

8. Claims 5-6, 8, 17, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Syroid et al. ("Outlook 2000 In a Nutshell") in view of Examiner taking Official Notice.

The following section of the MPEP (Chapter 2106, Section IV) is used in the following rejections:

If the difference between the prior art and the claimed invention is limited to descriptive material stored on or employed by a machine, Office personnel must determine whether the descriptive material is functional descriptive material or nonfunctional descriptive material, as described supra in paragraphs IV.B.1(a) and IV. B.1(b). Functional descriptive material is a limitation in the claim and must be considered and addressed in assessing patentability under 35 U.S.C. 103. Thus, a rejection of the claim as a whole under 35 U.S.C. 103 is inappropriate unless the functional descriptive material would have been suggested by the prior art. In re Dembiczak, 175 F.3d 994, 1000, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1618 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Nonfunctional descriptive material cannot render nonobvious an invention that would have otherwise been obvious. In re Ngai, **>367 F.3d 1336, 1339, 70 USPQ2d 1862, 1864 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (combining printed instructions and an old product into a kit will not render the claimed invention nonobvious even if the instructions detail a new use for the product).< Cf. In re Gulack, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (when descriptive material is not functionally related to the substrate, the descriptive material will not distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability).

Common situations involving nonfunctional descriptive material are:

- a computer-readable storage medium that differs from the prior art solely with respect to nonfunctional descriptive material, such as music or a literary work, encoded on the medium,
- a computer that differs from the prior art solely with respect to nonfunctional descriptive material that cannot alter how the machine functions (i.e., the descriptive material does not reconfigure the computer), or
- a process that differs from the prior art only with respect to nonfunctional descriptive material that cannot alter how the process steps are to be performed to achieve the utility of the invention.

Thus, if the prior art suggests storing a song on a disk, merely choosing a particular song to store on the disk would be presumed to be well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. The difference between the prior art and the claimed invention is simply a rearrangement of nonfunctional descriptive material.

As to claim 5, Syroid et al. teaches wherein the plurality of categories include pre-defined personal data categories including: a) contact information and directions (see page 332, Figure 8-3);

Syroid et al. does not teach b) financial matters.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. to include a pre-defined folder for

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financial matters, because it is simply non-functional descriptive data. Having a folder for financial data doesn't change the algorithm itself. In addition to this, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have recognized that Syroid et al. teaches that one can implement custom folders in Outlook 2000 (see pages 543-544).

Syroid et al. as modified teaches c) reminders (see page 296-297, and Official Notice); and d) records (see page 266, Figures 6-24 and 6-25).

As to claim 6, Syroid et al. teaches the single software package as claimed in claim 5.

Syroid et al. does not teach wherein said pluralities include pre-defined data sub-categories within each of the pre-defined personal data categories.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. to include more pre-defined folders that were child folders of the already existing pre-defined folder. An increased number of child folders is non-functional descriptive material, and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

As to claim 8, Syroid et al. teaches further comprising free data categories in which information related to contact information for a person may be entered (see page 339-340),

Syroid et al. does not teach including directions to the person's location, names and ages of the person's spouse and children, including birthdays and anniversaries for the person, and

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. to include these types of information in the notes field. These information types simply describe non-functional descriptive material. The addition of different types of information to a notes field would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Syroid et al. as modified teaches whether there are lists that should include entries for the person's contact information and/or the directions (see page 332, Figure 8-3, "Categories").

As to claim 17, Syroid et al. teaches the single software package as claimed in claim 1.

Syroid et al. does not explicitly teach further comprising a provision to store a user's personal data on a CD or a diskette.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. to include recording a data file on different mediums. Figure 13-4, page 462 of Syroid et al. shows that one can choose the location where one's personal data will be stored. It also shows a browse button. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

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made to have browsed to a floppy diskette or CD drive to save one's personal data file on.

As to claim 19, Syroid et al. teaches the single software package as claimed in claim 18.

Syroid et al. does not teach wherein the various formats for accessing and viewing include Christmas mailing address labels and birthday and wedding anniversary greeting card labels for birthdays and wedding anniversaries occurring in a particular month or over a pre-determined duration.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. to include viewing items as certain types of labels, depending on a certain event or season. Contacts can be viewed by "address cards" (see page 78). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included certain event labels on those address cards.

9. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Syroid et al. ("Outlook 2000 In a Nutshell") in view of Yeung et al. (US Pre-Grant Publication 2003/0093556), and further in view of Examiner taking Official Notice.

As to claim 13, Syroid et al. as modified teaches the software package as claimed in claim 4.

Syroid et al. does not teach wherein the personal data of the user stored in the data file includes images of scanned documents (see Yeung et al. paragraphs [0124] and [0170])

Syroid et al. as modified does not teach including at least one of wills, trusts, passports, house deeds, automobile ownership papers, drivers license, social security card and records, insurance policies, marriage and birth certificates, organ donor information, blood type, educational and professional certificates, CD certificates, data from receipts of jewelry and other valuables, warranties, receipts and/or appraisal for jewelry, clothes, furniture, and other valuables, photos of jewelry, passports, and warranties.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. by the teaching of Yeung et al., since Yeung et al. teaches "a document management system that overcomes a conventional barrier of requiring navigation through a third-party interface to access appliance system documents by providing access to the document management repository via a folder incorporated into the existing operating system file structure" (see paragraph [0077]).

It would further have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Syroid et al. to include categories and electronic messages that contain these specific types of data. It is inherent that Outlook 2000 allows one to create custom folders and organize items (see Syroid et al. pages 160-161).

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed 7 May 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that "Outlook makes no provision for directly entering personal data in a spreadsheet format, image format, audio, or video format". In response to this argument, Examiner notes that information may be 'directly' entered by attaching the files to a message and by receiving messages in MIME format, as stated above. Applicant further argues that "Outlook itself does not contain the capability to display or otherwise open, manipulate, or categorize the multimedia data contained in the MIME message". However, Examiner notes that such limitations do not exist in the claims. Claim 26 only goes so far as to state that "Wherein the personal data is accessed and viewed using said software package to view the personal data in multiple formats including any of word processing format, spreadsheet format, image format, audio format, or video format". However, it is noted that if the 'personal data' in one of the non-text formats is attached to a message, it may be 'accessed' by opening up the message (and seeing that an attachment exists) , and 'viewed' in the form of an attachment icon displayed with the message (see page 216, Figure 5-38). There are no limitations about rendering video or playing audio in the single software package. It is also noted that the claim language says "to view the personal data in multiple formats including any of a word processing format, spreadsheet format, image format, audio format, or video

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format". The attachments are being accessed and viewed in image and word processing format.

Applicant argues that "the use of rules is not direct entry of data in multiple formats "by selecting at least one said subcategory from among said subcategories by selecting at least one subcategory from one of said dropdown menus"". It is noted that Syroid et al. provides for moving messages from one folder to another on page 165, and, as stated above, messages may be in MIME format and contain attachments. This is "directly entering data in multiple formats into subcategories".

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion


11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles D. Adams whose telephone number is (571) 272-3938. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM, M - F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Charles Adams
AU2164

cy


Camy Tuong
Primary Examiner